

The Silent Worker

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Written for THE SILENT WORKER.

The Colorado School for the Deaf at Colorado Springs.

"**B**EAUTIFUL for situation," indeed, is Colorado Springs, the famous health resort and pleasure city of the eastern Rocky Mountain slope.

A city of homes, it is laid out and has been built up, with an eye to the picturesque and the attractive. The people, as Nina in Mrs. Stowe's novel says of the New Englanders, have made profit out of their disadvantages. Their soil, though rich beyond the dreams of Eastern agriculturists, receives so scanty a rainfall that it produces naturally nothing beyond the short tufted "mesquit" grass, interspersed in spring with the loveliest wild flowers, and a few cottonwood trees in the river bottoms. But, by bringing water in canals from the mountains, this parched soil blossoms like the rose. One is reminded, in walking through a town watered by this artificial irrigation, of the hymn:

Thy gardens and thy
goodly walks
Continually are green,
Where grow such sweet
and pleasant flowers,
As nowhere else are
seen.

Right through thy streets
with silver sound
The stream of life doth
flow,
And on the banks on
either hand,
The tree of life doth
grow.

A little beyond this town, to the east, is situated the Colorado Institution for the Deaf, and from its front one looks across this loveliness—"the country in the city," which was the old Roman's idea of a perfect dwelling-place,—till the eye rests on Pike's Peak in the distance, its snow-capped summit rising 14,000 feet above the sea-level. This view, beautiful and grand as it is, does not give one any adequate conception of the beauties that surround the place. We give elsewhere some account, with illustrations, of the wonders of scenery with which that vicinity is crowded. The Garden of the Gods, Cheyenne Canyon, the Peacock cliffs, Jackson's Falls and the beauties of Manitou, which is only three miles from the city, make this vicinity one of rare interest and charm.

Naturally, one envies those whose field of labor lies in such a lovely spot, and in the kindly labor of teaching a class of children at once so sadly afflicted and so promising of improvement as the deaf and the blind, one would expect to find, if anywhere, concord and happiness.

But, as the old hymn puts it, "only man is vile." It is true that with the present excellent administrative force and under the wise and public-spirited policy which has now been, once for all, adopted by the State of Colorado, we shall find in this school as near an approach to

the ideal state of affairs as can be fairly expected from imperfect human nature. There was a time, however, in the early history of the institution, when, as part of the spoils of politics, it served, for a time, no other good purpose than to show as by an object-lesson, how utterly irreconcilable is partisan politics with the right administration of public institutions.

Organized under a law passed while Colorado was still a territory, and supported with the generosity characteristic of western people, although their zeal was as yet not quite "according to knowledge," the school passed under a succession of executive heads, until, in 1882, the situation was this; there were a Superintendent, a Principal and a Matron, each independent of all the others, of public opinion and of everything else except political influence. The school to be administered by all this complex machinery comprised not quite fifty pupils—a state of

responsibility for the success of the school.

The result very soon showed both the soundness of the principle and the wisdom and fidelity with which the Board had applied it.

From being a hissing and a by-word, the Colorado school began to rise in general esteem, and it is to-day one of the foremost—numbers and opportunity considered,—of the schools of its kind in the country.

One, at least, of Mr. Dudley's predecessors, has shown ability which would have enabled him to do the work that Mr. Dudley has done, he had not been hindered by the condition described.

After three years of hard work in the position, Mr. Dudley's health broke down and he felt obliged to resign his position. So great was the confidence of the Board in his judgment that they allowed him to select his own successor, Prof. John E. Ray, whom he had called from the

North Carolina school, as head teacher, with a view to placing him in the line of succession. Mr. Ray's administration of six years was eminently successful, especially in building up the school in attendance and in securing material support.

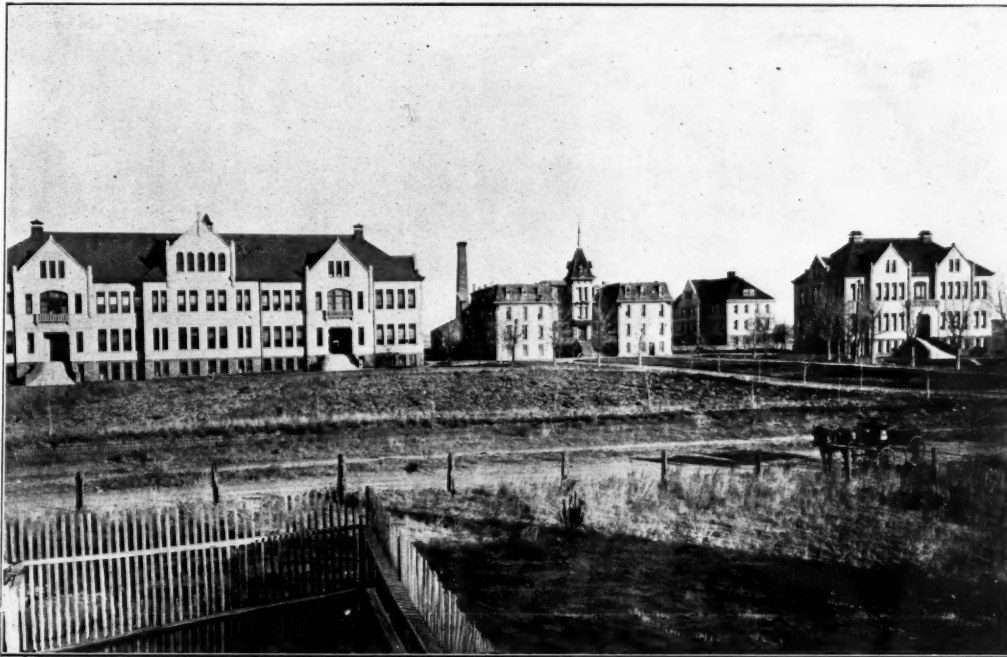
A man of superb presence, of exuberant health and energy, both physical and mental, full of contagious cheerfulness and good nature and with a rare gift of making others see things as he did, he was just the man for the hard work that remained to be done in order to put the school on a proper footing. Over the rough mountain trails and into the wildest corners of the state he hunted up pupils and spread information as to the work of the school. He labored with legislators and

with other leading men of the state until he persuaded them into liberal appropriations for enlarging and adding to the buildings, and he convinced the Board of the policy of attracting the best teachers so that their fine equipment might be used to the best advantage.

When, in 1894, he was called to the head of the School for the Blind in his native state, the number of pupils had risen from 60 to 130, the original building, 70 x 105 feet, had been enlarged to twice that size, a magnificent school building, a dormitory for female pupils and a hospital had been erected, all handsomely built of stone and all heated by steam and lighted by electricity. The cuts, which we are able to present, through the kindness of the school authorities, will show on what a scale this state provides for her institutions.

Fortunately, Mr. Dudley's health had been entirely confirmed by his rest and by the freedom from the care of the management of an institution, and the Board, without any question, replaced him in the office of Superintendent.

During the three years of his second term of



GENERAL VIEW OF THE GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

affairs that reminds one of Artemas Ward's proposed military company, to consist exclusively of brigadier generals.

In the Rocky Mountain country it is regarded rather as a credit to a man that he is quick with his gun, but they draw the line somewhere, and in this case they drew it on the steward when he fired at one of the pupils, and was indicted for assault with intent to kill. (Or possibly he was discharged for incompetence, in shooting and not hitting.) At any rate, a turning point in the management of the school was reached. "Practical politicians" were sent to the rear, and the view of the "theorists" was adopted in all its extent; namely, that the school exists, not to find places for "heelers" who can not earn an honest living otherwise, but for the benefit of the pupils, and, through them, of the state. The double headed system was discarded and, under the new law requiring the head of the school to be a skilled educator of the deaf, Prof. D. C. Dudley, the present incumbent, was elected to the place and clothed with the necessary power, and held to entire



GIRLS' HALL.—COLORADO SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

office, Mr. Dudley has been very successful in increasing the efficiency of the school. The oral department has been thoroughly organized, and placed under the charge of Miss Sparrow, formerly of Northampton and more lately of Providence, a woman of unusual capacity and energy. In selecting teachers as the growing needs of the school have required, excellent judgment has been shown, and the Colorado school now has a body of instructors of whom it may well be proud.

In the department for the blind, the teaching of music has been so planned as to make it a success not only as a means of culture, but as a practical means of support to many of the pupils.

On the financial side, these three years have seen an indebtedness of 16,000 dollars wiped out, and with a small appropriation of 5,000 dollars, a beginning has been made towards the erection of a gymnasium.

SUPERINTENDENT DUDLEY.

Mr. Dudley was born in Raleigh, N. C., in 1849. In 1863, at the age of fourteen, he was obliged to leave school and provide for himself, and, at the suggestion of the Principal of the deaf and blind school in that city, became an assistant in one of the industrial departments of that institution. With his obliging disposition and fondness for work, he soon made himself useful by rendering clerical assistance in the office, and often assisted one of the blind teachers by reading to him. This gentleman, Mr. Simpson, was a man of no common ability and attainments, and finding young Dudley eager to supplement his rather meager schooling, cheerfully directed and assisted his reading and studies in the mathematics and languages and in history and literature. At the same time he was receiving in another way a training which was of the greatest value to him, for, associating on terms of familiarity with the pupils, both the deaf and the blind, he came to understand them as perhaps one can not do if he has never held any position to them except one of authority.

In 1871 he was appointed a teacher, and was highly successful from the start. After eight years of work in this capacity, he was appointed Superintendent of the Kentucky Institution for the Deaf, and for five years worked with such energy and success that the attendance rose from 85 to 135, and the buildings were increased from one to three.

In 1884, owing to ill-health, he was obliged to resign his charge, and to remove to Colorado, with his family. Here the bracing air so restored him that within a month he felt able to accept the Principalship of the Institution for the Deaf and the Blind, which was offered to him. His success in this position we have already seen.

This brief outline of facts shows that Mr. Dudley has in a high degree, many strong and valuable traits of character. The energy and quickness which enabled him while employed daily at mechanical work to master the habits of a business man and the branches of a liberal

education; the executive ability and tact which could restore to order and discipline, in two different places, organizations demoralized by vicious systems of control, while retaining the respect and liking of those under him, as well as the skill shown in planning the course of education in his schools and in selecting teachers to carry out his plans, mark as a man who has not only "commanded success," but has "done more,—has deserved it."

Mr. Dudley married, in 1872, Miss Mackie Cole, of Granville, N. C., and is the father of six children. His eldest daughter has prepared herself to teach the deaf, and another expects to take up the work of teaching the blind.



SUPERINTENDENT DUDLEY.

Among his associates in the work of education Mr. Dudley is very generally known, highly esteemed both for his ability and for his character, and wherever he is known, he is loved for his unselfishness and single hearted devotion to his work.

The traveller approaching the Rocky Mountains over the plains which stretch up to their eastern base, through the glare and heat of a summer day, is likely to think of the whole region as the abomination of desolation. The brown, parched earth, stirred into clouds of dust by the hoofs of the cattle which graze the sparse, dry grass, the absence of trees, except a few stunted cottonwood and box-elders in the dry river bottoms and the savage, stony bareness

of the mountain sides, which, though distant, thrust every detail of their nakedness upon your sight, are strange and repulsive.

But in the Spring-time all is different. Then the plains are covered with green grass among which are millions of wild flowers of many species, the loveliest that grow anywhere.

Then, too, the air is always bracing and life-giving, a stimulant, like champagne, a tonic like quinine—if only quinine tasted like peaches and cream. Once in the heart of the mountains, summer or winter, you find that, like many persons of rugged natures, they have their hidden beauties and their touch of poetry. Within three miles of Colorado Springs the mountains open at Manitou, into a paradise of beauty and magnificence. Passing on a few miles we come to the Garden of the Gods, the entrance to which is shown in our cut. Do not look here for beautiful plants or flowers, for, as a friend of ours said on visiting it, "the gods seems to be d—d poor gardeners." Nothing grows here but a grayish, aromatic grass, but the perpendicular walls, 300 feet high, of red stone, and the big rocking stone, with the pure Italian blue of the sky over all, are impressive. Penetrating into the heart of the mountains, we enter a canyon heavily timbered, with occasional openings where, even in midsummer the grass is green and flowers of every hue spring from the ground.

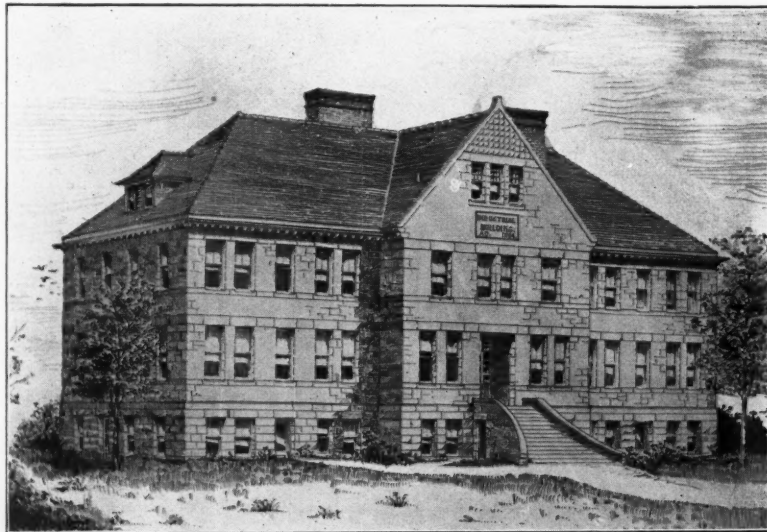
The stream, which waters this ravine, dashes down in several successive cascades, a perfect Jacob's ladder of a waterfall.

At the summit of this mountain the gifted writer and true-hearted woman, Mrs. Helen Hunt Jackson, better known by her pen-name, H. H., was buried, at her own request.

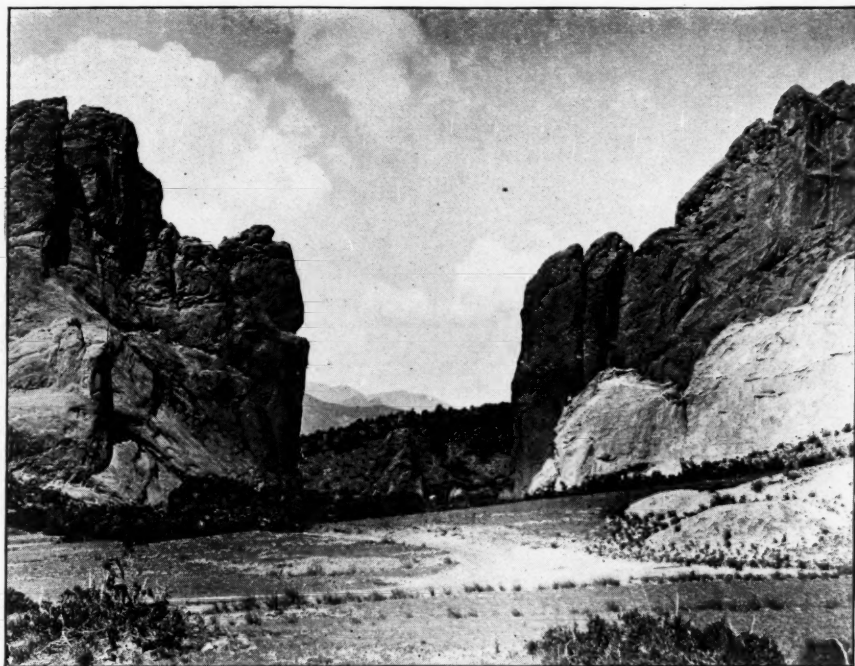
Within easy driving distance is the magnificent estate of the railroad magnate, Mr. Palmer. Fancy such a park as might belong to an English nobleman's country-seat, with its lawns, groves, clumps of flowering shrubs, miles of drive-way—and in addition to these, a roaring mountain torrent tearing through a canyon, and a perpendicular cliff 300 feet high of some mineral that sparkles in the sun with all the tints of a peacock's tail.

When to all these charms of scenery you add a climate which, even with the mercury at 90° is fresh and invigorating, and which allows picnics in the open air in January, it may be allowed that the lines of those who live in or near Colorado Springs are fallen in pleasant places. To crown the whole "they want good roads," and what is more, they get them. Happy is the man whose "Pilgrim's Progress" takes him through these "Delectable Mountains." W. J.

The last issue of the SILENT WORKER of the New Jersey school, is a bicycle number. It is a very handsome one, profusely illustrated, among the half tones being one of our Duodecimo club. Mr. Carter, the Secretary, furnished an article descriptive of wheeling in the Bluegrass. The engraving was done by Chas. J. LeClerc, the well known deaf engraver.—*Kentucky Standard*.



INDUSTRIAL BUILDING.—COLORADO SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.



"GARDEN OF THE GODS."—COLORADO.

Deaf and Dumb Heroines in Fiction.

"MY attention has just been attracted," says Cuming Walters in *The Athenaeum*, "to a literary announcement that in a volume about to be published a deaf and dumb heroine is portrayed, and that 'the author believes that the portrayal of a deaf and dumb heroine has never been attempted before.' I think this statement should not be permitted to pass. In Wilkie Collins's early novel 'Hide and Seek' the heroine is deaf and dumb, and in Charles Dickens's 'Dr. Marigold' the heroine—or, rather, the only female of importance who figures in the story—is similarly afflicted. Whether we should be justified in adding Ben Jonson's *Epicene*, 'the Silent Woman,' to the list is a point I leave others to decide, only observing that Jonson carried out the idea of having a speechless heroine. But, above all, was not Naomi, in Mr. Hall Caine's 'Scapegoat' both dumb and blind?"

It is true that both curses are removed in course of time, but Naomi is for many years 'in a silent world' as much as the heroine in the now promised volume could be. These instances at once occur to me; by seeking I think others would be found." To this Dean Cromarty replies: "Mr. Walters said in his letter of February 22 that 'other instances might be found.'"

I should like to mention my own. In June, 1892, the Messrs. Bentley published a novel in three volumes written by me, and called 'A High Little World.' The chief young woman in this story is a Laura Garnett, deaf and dumb through a cruel injury. She has a small estate in a Yorkshire moorland parish, some devoted old servants, and is married to the man of her choice—a Dissenting minister—after learning to speak by the new method. I may say that an intimate friend of mine teaches

this method, and I thought myself the first writer to make use of it in a story. However this may be, I certainly carried Laura Garnett through love to matrimony in the year 1892. When testimonials are being asked for, one likes to have one's lawful share. I had also a good old gardener in my tale."—*Putnam's Literary News*.

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SICARD

Abbe Sicard was born at Pousseret, near Toulouse, France, in 1832, and died May 10, 1822. His career as teacher of the deaf began in 1790 at the age of 48. His 30 years' service for the deaf was carried on in the midst of the darkest scenes and during the most disquieting times of the French revolution. His priest's garb had marked him for a sacrifice to the wild justice of the

revolution. But he escaped from the fury of a number of blood-thirsty Parisian mobs in a way that would make it appear that he was the chosen of heaven to preserve the best method of the time for the instruction of the deaf, and for its subsequent transmission to the virgin soil of America.

He is described by his biographer as a man pre eminently fitted both by nature and education to be a teacher of the deaf. "Endowed with a lively and fruitful imagination, a most expressive countenance, great mobility of frame, he quickly apprehended and applied his teacher's methods and had a singular facility of clothing abstract ideas in sensible forms."

As director of the Paris school, in which position he succeeded Abbe de l'Epee he occupied himself mainly in testing and enlarging theories held by his predecessor. Abbe de l'Epee's primary idea of instructing the deaf was translating their maternal language—mimic gesture—into the conventional language, which could be taught them like any foreign tongue with the assistance of this translation.

To put this theory into practice Sicard resolved on the construction of a language of methodic signs which should so fully correspond with the vernacular as to permit an accurate mutual translation. But the Abbe was destined to learn that such a plan is impracticable. The language of the deaf, like all other languages, recognizes no arbitrary mandates but those of usage. And his elaborately constructed language of methodic signs, when put to use was soon stripped of all its elaboration, and is used among us today.—*The Companion*.

IF I COULD HEAR.

If I could hear
The joyous song of wild birds o'er the lea,
I would not fear
To pass my life in toil and poverty—
If I could hear.

If I could hear,
How fraught with hope and joy this earth would seem,
And life how dear;
Then every cloud would have a silvery gleam—
If I could hear.

But I shall hear
The songs that drift across unfathomed seas
When death is near;
I shall not miss earth's sweetest harmonies,
For I shall hear.



TEACHERS AND SUPERINTENDENT—COLORADO SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

THE DEAF OF ALASKA.

Rev. Mr. Koehler has received a letter from Rev. Jules Provost of Alaska, announcing the arrival of the boat "Northern Light" for use in his work and towards which the Bible Classes of All Souls' Church contributed a few years ago. The letter was dated May 10th and received Oct. 22nd, showing how long a distance it came and how long it was on the way. Where Mr. Provost is located, mail is received only once a year. In his letter to Mr. Koehler, M. Provost refers to the large number of deaf-mutes he has found in his missionary travels. He says there are upward of 200 among the Indians and Esquimaux along the Yukon River, and that the reports of miners and natives indicate that a large proportion of the population Northward along the Kaynkuk is composed of deaf-mutes. They are totally uneducated and their condition is most pitiable. They are mere drudges, ill fed and clothed, and generally treated inhumanly. They are addicted to pilfering, which is commonly supposed to have some connection with their deaf-dumbness. Mr. Provost is anxious to have a school established for them. Many were baptized in childhood, but cannot be taught in Whose Name, nor instructed in the fundamental truths of the Christian religion. We think the attention of the Government should be called to these people and an effort made to establish a school under Government auspices. It would cost at least one thousand dollars a year to support a teacher there. The matter is one that the various Associations of the Deaf, and especially the National Association, might take up and press to a successful issue.—*Mount Airy World*.

Luck Never Helped Any Person.

IN replying to the query, "Does not luck sometimes play a goodly part in a man's success?" Edward W. Bok, in the January *Ladies' Home Journal*, writes:

"Never." Henry Ward Beecher answered this question once for all when he said: "No man prospers in this world by luck, unless it be in maintaining honor and integrity."

What so often seems, to many young men, on the surface, as being luck in man's career, is nothing more than hard work done at some special time. The idea that luck is a factor in a man's success has ruined thousands; it has never helped a single person.

A fortunate chance comes to a young man sometimes just at the right moment. And that some people call luck. But that chance was given him because he had at some time demonstrated the fact that he was the right man for the chance. That is the only luck there is. Work hard, demonstrate your ability, and show to others that if an opportunity comes within your grasp you are able to use it.

JUDGE PAYNE.

Judge Payne, who lived some thirty years since, frequently presided at meetings of a philanthropic character, and often wound up his remarks with some impromptu lines, of which the following are a sample:—

"The Deaf and Dumb, by the work of those
Within whose bosom compassion glows,
Are aided much; and, till life is o'er,
Deserve to be aided more and more.

The Deaf and Dumb, in their lot forlorn,
Can yet the Gospel of God adorn,
And live in hope, and resolve in faith,
To trust in all that the Bible saith."

DUSSAUD'S MICROPHONOGRAPH.

Translated from "La Nature," for the Silent Worker.

A NUMBER of experiments have been recently made by Mr. Dussaud bearing on the perception of sounds on the part of deaf-mutes by means of an apparatus constructed for this purpose which bears the name of microphonograph.

This is a machine which magnifies sounds as a convex lens magnifies an image and which opens a new chapter in science: microphonography, or the microscopy of sound.

This instrument will make it practicable, in



JACKSON FALLS—COLORADO.

auscultation, to study the faintest murmurs of the organs, whether in health or in disease, and in another direction, it will render immense services to the deaf and to deaf-mutes.

In January, 1896, Mr. Dussaud, touched by the unfortunate condition of a deaf-mute girl, took up a new task that he had previously undertaken but had laid aside, and applied his efforts to the invention of a mechanism which should increase at will the intensity of sound. After a year of investigation and experiment, on the 29th of December last, he operated with entire success, before a considerable number of physicians, in the physiological laboratory of the Sorbonne, the instrument which he calls the microphonograph. The degree to which sounds were amplified appeared extraordinary, and the next

day the eminent doctor Laborne, director of the laboratory of physiology, presented to his colleagues of the Academy of Medicine the result of the observations which he had made with the microphonograph. Under this name we must distinguish two distinct pieces of mechanism, 1 the recorder, 2d, the repeater. The recorder (see figure 3) is composed of a horizontal cylinder actuated by a clock movement. On this cylinder is fitted a hollow cylinder of wax in front of which is placed by appropriate mechanism a piece of the size and shape of a watch, of which the essential parts are a number of small electrifiable bodies acting on a membrane which controls the burin which engraves the record of the sounds on the wax. In order to record feeble sounds a microphone of a peculiar pattern is placed in the field of sound and is connected with the recording microphonograph by means of an electric current proceeding from a battery of from one to sixty small cells of sulphate of mercury. Through this current the sounds received by the microphone are faithfully repeated by the membrane of the microphonograph and are incised on the wax by the engraving tool.

It was found possible in this way to record the pulsations of the heart in the case of a young man in whom violent palpitation had been purposely superinduced, and also to determine the variations which take place in the rhythm and intensity of the beating of the heart. In a similar manner Mr. Dussaud has recorded the disturbances caused by the emotions of the artist and the orator. Thus it is now possible to preserve not only the strains of song, the sound of the spoken word, but, one may say, the very movements of the soul—in a word, we have life itself placed on permanent record.

In the crises of emotion in which all the energy of the being is called into action, one may observe beats more sharp, more full, more rapid—real crises of the inner life, in fact, which record themselves by sounds more metallic, more intense, sounds which may be made to live again for an indefinite period as witnesses of the hours when one has felt the soul vibrate to its depths.

It is possible to record the most feeble sounds recognized in the different affections of the lungs and of the heart. It is easy to see how important such an instrument may become in auscultation and in diagnosis. Every thing is recorded and may be repeated, even to the ten thousandth time, without deterioration. The ear of the medical student may thus be trained to recognize all the characteristic sounds of healthy and of diseased organs. The apparatus repeats the same sounds which the master has just listened to, and the student may thus learn to distinguish

these very sounds—not those which follow them and which may perhaps be in some degree different. The professor of internal pathology will be able, by means of the microphonograph, to make his auditors hear all the sounds, normal and abnormal, of the human body.

The practising physician, in this way, will be able to listen again to the sounds of pathologic significance which he has fixed during a former visit, and thus to determine the progress of the malady in the interval; on the other hand, in difficult cases, when several physicians are in attendance, or when it is necessary to make repeated tests, a single application of the instrument will permit the repetition of the sound indefinitely, without fatigue either to the doctor or to the patient, and even without the knowledge of the

latter. It is the study of the infinitely small in the domain of sound. Who can tell what revelations await us. A distinguished American engineer, Mr. Basaldua, has already consulted Edison in relation to work which he wishes to undertake with a Dussaud microphonograph, of special sensitiveness. His plan is to record thought. During the periods of intense cerebral activity, there is produced in the brain, by the influx of blood, a series of sounds of which the cranial box is as it were a resonator. Thought is a sound that is too fine to be perceived by our ears. It is perhaps a sweet and mysterious harmony, which goes forth to fill the unknown spaces where thought disports itself, and where the psychical and telegraphic phenomena move and have their being.

To come to quite another order of ideas, Mr. Dussaud has recorded, by a horizontal microphonograph, the infinitesimal sounds which insects produce by their step, or by the rubbing of certain organs. Here again is a host of curious ideas hitherto unthought of and which throw a curious light on the nature of these creatures, which have also their own musical sense, their own favored fashions, if one may use the expression, and which march sometimes to strange and varied cadences which are peculiar to them. Who can say whether they have not their own rhythms of agreeable sensations, and whether, in their long columns, the ants have not certain methods of marching analogous to our military step? It is certainly an immense horizon and a fruitful field that have been revealed to us all at once, in the realm of physiology, of medicine and of natural history.

The Repeater. This instrument is also composed of a horizontal cylinder actuated by a clock movement. On this cylinder is fitted a hollow cylinder of wax on whose outer surface have been engraved by the recording instrument the sounds which are to be repeated. A suitable mechanism holds in front of the wax a diaphragm furnished with a round stylus. On this membrane is fixed a small microphone furnished with micrometric screws, springs and levers. Such, in its essential parts, is the repeating microphonograph. In order to use it, a current of from one to sixty cells of sulphate of mercury must be made to pass through the apparatus; after passing through the microphonograph, the current is led into an ear-piece like that of a telephone. One hears, then, in the ear-piece, whatever has been inscribed on the cylinder, and hears it with a degree of intensity varying according to the strength of the current, from the faintest, to the most considerable. Our figure 1 represents a young deaf-mute. The apparatus is not working, and the boy's countenance expresses his customary sadness.

Our figure 2 represents the same boy and is engraved from an instantaneous photograph taken while the instrument was playing the "Marseillaise." Immediately his face relaxes, and instinctively he beats the measure. This lad, so deaf that a word shouted into his ears with all one's force is quite unheard, no sooner puts his ear to this instrument than he shows evidence of gratification, and leaves it only with regret. The microphonograph is used at the present time in the education of deaf-mutes.

By this means they are made to hear vowel sounds repeated to the ten thousandth time. It may be imagined that this waking of the sense of hearing will be of great assistance to them in learning the use of speech, which hitherto they have been able to acquire only by reading the lips. It must be remembered that deaf-mutes are mute only because, owing to their deafness, they have never heard sounds, and that the microphonograph, by giving them the perception of sound in all cases where there are any vestiges, however faint, of the capacity to hear, is a very great help to them in improving their pronunciation, generally so defective. In the treatment of the deaf, sensible improvement has been obtained in many cases by applying the apparatus two hours a day for a considerable length of time.

That is natural enough. The deaf are the very ones to whom people ought to talk the most, but they are the very ones to whom we do talk the least, on account of the fatigue which we feel from the necessary exertion. Their power of hearing becomes more and more enfeebled by lack of use: moreover, if they have better hearing in one ear than in the other, they give all their attention

the sounds inscribed on the wax cylinder with the unaided ear only. Mr. Dussaud has conceived the thought that it was necessary, especially as regards faint or ill heard sounds, to magnify this inscription, and his imagination has created, in the microphonograph, the first "microscope of sound," for faint noises, the first "spectacles for defective eyes."

We will mention in closing, that Mr. Dussaud's apparatus was constructed for him by Mr. Sivan, a clever French mechanic.

GEORGE F. JAUBERT.

Doctor of Science.

NOTE.—Mr. F. Dussaud was born in 1870, took his degree of doctor of science in 1891, with a thesis on the refraction of light. Since 1892 he has taught physics in the school of mechanics and at the Faculty of sciences at Geneva. His researches on perfumes, on guttapercha, on vulcanization, on amalgams, and on the gilding of aluminum, have found numerous applications and have gained for him the award of a gold medal for his services rendered to industry; in 1895 he was elected deputy. He has published a number of memoirs, one of which, on the refraction of



to that one, and the bad ear becomes every day worse. The microphonograph, by its auricular gymnastics, rouses the dormant and indolent organs; it stimulates them by causing them to vibrate to sounds so powerful that the normal ear can not bear them even for a second without severe pain.

Moreover, the apparatus forms a very exact audiometer by reckoning the number of electric cells required to render a given sound perceptible. One of the young deaf-mutes treated by this apparatus needed, ten months ago, twenty-two cells to make a sound audible to him. To-day, merely two cells suffice. The apparatus, then, measures deafness, and in this way alone it will be of great utility in determining the improvement or the falling off in different stages of the treatment or at different periods of life. The inventor, pursuing his investigations, is now at work on a microphonograph of gigantic proportions, which he hopes to have ready for the Exposition of 1900.

This instrument is calculated to make the human voice distinctly heard by 10,000 people, and by an ingenious combination of the two parts, to repeat the sounds at the same time that they are recorded. This will form, no doubt, one of the most striking objects at the Exposition.

We can not better sum up the whole subject than in these lines of Dr. Laborde: "There is the whole of a science in the germ. Microphonography studies the faint sound of the organs whether healthy or diseased. Sound being a thing infinitely transitory, it must be fixed in order to be studied, and that is what the ordinary phonograph does, but only for sounds of a certain intensity. Moreover, until now we have studied

sound, is especially note worthy, in which may be found an experiment which remains classic.

(See *La Nature*, fig. 1, No. 1185, of the 15th Feb., 1896, p. 16).



Stereotyping in School Printing Offices.

NOW many of our Institution printing offices have stereotyping outfits? I ask this question because I have never seen any mention of it in our school papers and institution reports.

If not, why not?

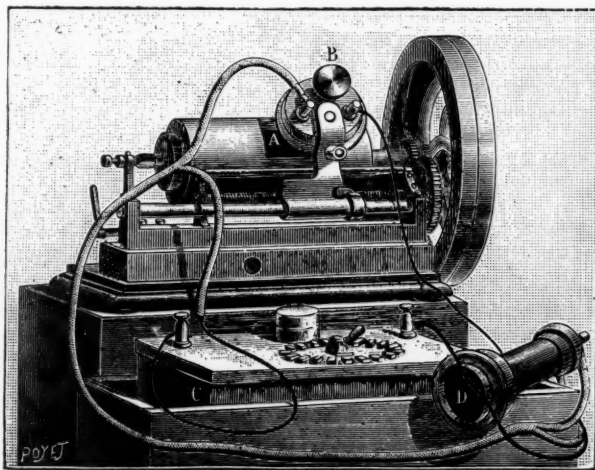
There are outfits on the market so cheap that even the smallest office can afford one. I am speaking from experience. Not long ago I received permission from our Board to buy a small stereotyping box costing in the neighborhood of ten dollars and adopted a secret process, by which plates could be made as sharp as electrotypes, quicker and with less trouble than by the *papier mache*, which is almost universally used. With this secret process any novice, by following directions, can make excellent plates, using old type metal from the "hell-box" of the office.

Nearly all the advertisements in this and the May number of the *SILENT WORKER* were printed from plates made by the process above mentioned, by one of my pupils.

Any member of the craft who contemplates introducing stereotyping on a small scale in his printing office next term, is invited to communicate with the undersigned on the subject, who will furnish free information to all prospective buyers, provided stamp is enclosed for reply. We believe that any school which introduces this process will find it a great boon for the following reasons: (1) It affords the pupils a chance to learn something about stereotyping. (2) It saves wear and tear of valuable job type by having all advertisements and standing matter stereotyped. (3) Job forms for long runs can be duplicated if desired.

GEO. S. PORTER.

TRENTON, N. J.



The Garden

OUR illustration for this month shows a very fine group of plants which belong to one of the most curious and interesting families in the whole vegetable kingdom. The plants shown all belong to the genus *Nepenthes*, and are gathered in one of the greenhouses of the famous florists Pitcher & Manda, of Short Hills, N. J.

These particular plants are natives of the tropical zone, and they would attract attention anywhere by reason of their brilliant coloring and the very singular shape of their specially developed leaves, which gives to these plants their popular name of "pitcher plant." These "pitchers," of which a variety are shown in the cut, are of all sizes and shapes, and many of them are brightly veined and blotched with red and yellow. But our interest and wonder are heightened when we learn the purpose which these organs serve. They are partly filled with a liquid which distills from the leaf and which, being slightly sweet, attracts insects to sip it. These little visitors sometimes, of course, fall into the liquid and cannot get out again. Then, strange to say, the leaf sends out juices which not only kill, but dissolve, digest in fact, the poor little insects, and the plant actually feeds upon them. Thus, in this case, the usual order is inverted, and the animal calling on the plant, finds himself invited to a feast, like that of Polonius "not where he eats, but where he is eaten."

The *Nepenthes* is not the only kind of plants that thus turn the tables on their insect enemies. There is a little plant popularly called "Venus's fly-trap," which I saw at the nursery of Messrs. Sturtevant, at Bordentown in this state. The leaves of this plant, each about the size of your thumb-nail, are divided lengthwise through the middle. When a fly lights on the surface of the thick, fleshy leaf, it snaps together, for all the world like a rat-trap, and the unlucky fly is held close until the cruel plant has sucked all his juices, when the trap opens and his dry husk is dropped, and the trap is set for the next victim. The sun-dew, or *drosera*, which is not very uncommon in our own swamps, attracts tiny insects on which it feeds by sucking their juices. The *Vincetoxicum*, or cruel plant, which is sometimes cultivated in our gardens, destroys its insect visitors, but it does not seem to feed on them.

In the case of all insectivorous plants, botanists tell us, the reason for the habit is that the plant, growing as it usually does, where nitrogen can not be readily obtained from the soil, has been, as it were, tempted by the force of circumstances, to take an animal diet.

The *Nepenthes* are handsome plants, even apart from the curious form and function of the pitchers, many of them, as the picture shows, being of strong growth, and all of them having fine thick and glossy leaves, much like those of the rubber plant. Unlike that plant, however, they are of rather difficult culture, requiring a warm temperature and preferring a position near the roof of a hothouse, suspended in a well drained pot or pan. As the cockney gardener said:

"A h'East h'Ingy h'orchid must 'ave a h'East h'Ingy 'eat."

On the whole, they are plants which we shall be satisfied to see in somebody else's greenhouse rather than to try to grow ourselves.

AN AMATEUR.

THE FAY CURRANT

Some twenty years ago a deaf-mute by the name of Clinton Lincoln Fay, a resident of Brocton, Chautauqua county, New York, originated a new variety of red currant, now known as the "Fay Prolific." He sold it to a nurseryman in a neighboring town, stipulating that a royalty should come to him from all subsequent sales. This currant has for many years stood at the head

pleasure. Mr. Fay's success deserves a place on the record with other noteworthy achievements of the deaf.—*Register*.

WOMEN RULERS OF HISTORY.

Wherein Queen Victoria Stands Out as a Unique Character.

THE Queen's birthday on May 24 and the anniversary of her coronation on June 20 will bring up all sorts of reminiscences and contrasts, and when she is placed beside the other women rulers of the modern world she stands out as a very unique personality in several ways. In the first place, she is 78 years old, and among all the women sovereigns who have preceded her none have passed the sixties except the great Catharine di Medici, who was just 70 when she died. The two beautiful and ill-fated Marias (the Queen of Scots and Marie Antoinette) died when they were 41 and 44; Anne of England was 50 when her reign closed, and Mary was only 42, while Elizabeth, the sturdy Tudor who ruled 45 years, was just 69 when she ended her restless life. Queen Victoria has been the only woman sovereign in the world during this so-called woman's era, and therein she has had a very different experience from that of the Good Queen Bess, whose every move was closely watched by the Medicean Queen Mother of France, and whose early plans were often foiled by the ambitious Mary Stuart. In the eighteenth century, when events were pushing the tragedies of the French Revolution to their climax, Russia was governed by two women—the weak and wicked Elizabeth and then the great Catharine—while at the same time Maria Theresa was Empress of Austria. It has chanced that England alone has had a queen for the past sixty years; and in the placid movements of political events she has had little to disturb her peace of mind. Catharine of Russia had an empire to organize; Catharine di Medici faced the terrors of civil and religious war; Anne was Queen during the War of Spanish Succession, and Elizabeth had to settle by arms and by legislation a whole sea of troubles.

Personally, the aged Queen of to-day has eclipsed all the others in the sterling worth of her character, since Russia's two Catharines were great rather than good, and Elizabeth, Anne, Catharine of France and Mary Stuart must always be talked about apologetically when the question of pure womanliness is uppermost. Perhaps the one queen whose character Victoria's most resembles was Maria Theresa. The Austrian Empress was a good mother to many children, her record for personal integrity was stainless and her career as a sovereign was above reproach; but she died when only 63 and reigned not quite forty years. The coming jubilee is a unique event then from every point of view, and, perhaps, the best compliment that can be paid to the woman's century by posterity will be to tell how a good woman sat in quietude and peace upon the most powerful throne of the time and was honored even more as a wife and mother than she was as a mere ruler.



PITCHER PLANTS.

of its class; and the sales have been so enormous that forty thousand dollars have been paid over on account of that royalty alone. Mr. Fay did not live long to enjoy the fruit of his skill and good luck, but it has been better than a big life annuity to his family. Mr. Fay was a remarkably intelligent deaf-mute and was strongly attached to his fellow deaf-mutes, and loved above all things to entertain them in his elegant home. He graduated from the old Fiftieth street institution, then under Dr. H. Peet, and was an expert grape and fruit culturist. Probably very many deaf-mutes have enjoyed eating this, his luscious currant, without dreaming that they were indebted to one of their own class for their

Famous Deaf Artists and Sculptors.

NO. 4.--RENE PRINCETEAN.

RENE Princetean is quite famous in France as a first-class painter of animals, and has a wide reputation as a sculptor. Few deaf-mute artists have turned out more works of art than the subject of this little sketch; and fewer still are able to compete with him in transferring to canvas the domestic animals in all their perfection and beauty.

Princetean was born in Libourne, Gironde, and had for his first teacher, the greatest of all masters, Nature to wit. He studied for several years at the Imperial School of Fine Arts, securing the second and third medals for composition. His first work was exhibited in the Paris Gallery in 1868. It was an equestrian statue, entitled, "Pilote," being a stallion mounted by M. De Lodge. In 1872 he exhibited a painting, entitled, "Patronille de Uhlans"; 1873, a marble bust of

Charge; and also a painting of seventy horses of the Reichoffen.

Rene Princetean is passionately fond of horses and dogs, which are his constant companions.

We have great pleasure in presenting our readers with reproductions of his pictures "Marshal MacMahon" and "Ox Labourant." Unfortunately we are unable to secure a portrait of the artist for reproduction in this number.

TARANTA.

Written for THE SILENT WORKER.

FABLES.

PURELY SYSTEMATIC.

A PURE Oralist and a combined Systematizer, who had been at Loggerheads for these many Moons, met and became Exceeding chummy. They exchanged Thin Cards made at Dreka's; They inspected each other's School-room, and carried off many Papers whereon Con-

THE VIRGINIA ASSOCIATION FOR THE DEAF.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., May 18, 1897.

To the Editor of the Silent Worker.

DEAR SIR:—The fourth biennial convention of the Virginia Association of the Deaf will be held in Charlottesville, Va., on the 11th, 12th and 13th of August next.

Charlottesville is in the centre of the state, at the junction of the main lines of the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Southern railroads. It is the seat of the University of Virginia, and "Monticello," the home of Thomas Jefferson is within a mile of the city.

The deaf of the Commonwealth of Virginia extend to you and the faculty of your institution a cordial invitation to be present at the convention, and to join them in worshipping at the shrine of the author of the Declaration of Independence.

The same privileges afforded active members of this association in the way of reduced railway and hotel rates will be extended to you and all.

An excursion to the world-famed Caverns of



"OX LABOURANT."—(By Rene Princetean.)

Dr. Pardien; 1874, equestrian portrait of Marshal MacMahon—a beautiful reproduction of which will be found in this issue of the SILENT WORKER; 1876, equestrian portrait of Count Chapflour; 1881, a painting entitled "Vedette"; 1883, a painting giving a most true illustration of the interior of a stable. This year he secured the third medal of the Paris Gallery. In 1884, "Labourage," a painting which obtained him a second medal of the Paris Gallery; and in 1889 saw his "Arrival at the Press." Since that time he has produced numerous paintings and statues including "Hors-Concours" (bought by the town of Bordeaux), "Hallali du Renard," and a large number of equestrian portraits, of which the following are a few:—The Duke of Bressas, the Duke Decazes, Count de Passage, General Princetean, and Count de Raban. He also painted portraits of Frountin, winner of the Grand Prize de Paris in 1883; Etville, winner of the Bordeaux Derby in 1883; Boissy, winner of the Grand Steeple-Chase, Paris, 1884; Relnesant, winner of the Derby at Chantilly, 1885; twenty-two carriage horses of Baroness Rothschild, panorama picture of one hundred and sixty horses, making a handsome picture of the Balaclava

genitally deaf Children had written Somethings. At parting one fell upon the other's Neck and Kissed him, there being no Scandal as both were Men. Then each went his Way, taught as He had before, and condemned the Other in a Writing for the Annals.

MORAL:—Ephraim is joined to his Idols, and you can't teach an Old dog new Tricks.

FLEE THE WRATH.

A Flea, who had waxed fat on the hirsute Exterior of a Yellow Dog, complained that the Savor of the interior Decorations found its way to the surface. To be Plain, she criticized the Dog for eating Onions. Whereupon, the Yellow Dog, hearing a weak Voice, suddenly snapped at a place where the Flea was Not, and She was crushed between his Upper and his nether Teeth.

MORAL:—Those who have board Free, gratis, for nothing, should not Complain at the Proximity of the Kitchen. HARRIS TAYLOR.

The "Bicycle Number" of THE SILENT WORKER is a gem. No silent wheelman should be without the paper the year round—"Ted" in Deaf-Mutes' Journal.

Luray is contemplated, they being within three hours' ride of Charlottesville. The great Natural Bridge may also be taken in.

Any further information desired by any one contemplating attending will be cheerfully given by either of the undersigned.

Very respectfully and sincerely,

WM. C. RITTER, President.

A. G. TUCKER, Secretary.

The May bicycle number of THE SILENT WORKER was a "crack-a-jack" in artistic and literary make up. LeClercq and Douglas were hard to beat in the pace set by them for illustrations, while the contributions of the varied writers were interesting and commendable—John F. O'Brien, in Deaf-Mutes' Register.

The SILENT WORKER, published at the New Jersey school for the deaf is evidently up-to-date in everything, and its latest is a bicycle number. Among the many articles on bicycle riding and its riders, appears one from the pen of our Prof. Eddy, on semi-mutes and the bicycle, which is accompanied by a photo of our last year's bicycle club.—"Violet," in Deaf-Mutes' Register.



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WESTON JENKINS, M.A., Editor.

GEORGE S. PORTER, Publisher.

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ALL CONTRIBUTIONS must be accompanied with the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

THE SILENT WORKER is not responsible for opinions expressed by correspondents on educational or other subjects.

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REJECTED MANUSCRIPTS will not be returned unless stamp is enclosed.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS to
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EDITORIALS.

The Illinois institution seems to be the principal storm-centre in the deaf-mute educational sky. Mr. Walker, the able principal for the past four years, has been obliged to resign, nominally because he argued with members of the legislature against a measure which was likely to hurt the institution. We do not know what reason there may have been in the background, but it would seem that this must have been merely a pretext. Next, the Board, wisely, as it would appear, visited several other institutions, to look for the best man that they could get, and unanimously agreed on Prof. Swiler, Principal of the Wisconsin school. Governor Tanner disapproved their choice, and recommended Prof. Gordon, of the Gallaudet College, Washington. He even insisted on the resignation of one of the Board who refused to give up his choice. Whether the "Powers" have come to a "concert" in this matter and whether either of the very competent gentlemen named for the place, or indeed whether any competent man, would accept the position under existing circumstances, we do not pretend to know.

This we do know, that when the management of a school has, within four years displaced two so able men as Dr. Gillett and Mr. Walker, and when the removal of each follows so suspiciously hard upon a change in the political control of the state, they may expect to find the best men rather shy of risking their professional reputation by undertaking the executive management of their institution.

ONE of the most interesting events of the last month was the unveiling at Boston, on the 31st, of the bronze memorial to Col. Robert G. Shaw the work of the sculptor St. Gaudens. As a work of art alone it deserves the highest praise, contrasting with the majority of our statues, which seem to have been made by men who were fit only to hew milestones. But it is noteworthy far more as showing that the city of his birth knows well who are her noblest children, and knows how fitly to honor them. Col. Shaw had every advantage that can come from good family, liberal education, travel and the possession of sufficient wealth.

He served with distinction for two years in the Second Massachusetts, reaching the grade of captain. In the Spring of 1863 he was appointed to the command of the 54th Mass., the first negro regiment raised at the North. He at first declined, considering that his prospects for a military career were better where he was, but finally accepted, from considerations of duty.

Two months afterwards, at the age of twenty-six, he was killed at the head of his men, in a desperate assault on Fort Wagner, S. C., and, as the commander of the fort contemptuously replied to a request for the body, he "was buried with his niggers."

Military courage, though an admirable thing in its place, is not so rare a virtue that a man who shows it should, on that account alone, be chosen as the type of character which a nation delights to honor. In the character of Shaw it is not military courage, it is not even patriotism alone that calls for our admiration and homage. What made him truly great was this; that, having decided that duty to country called him to venture—as it proved, deliberately to lay down—his life, he chose to do it, not in the way which would bring him the most fame, but in the way by which his example and influence could raise to a higher manhood by inspiring with manly courage (the foundation of strong character) men of a despised and servile race.

Yet in his case, too, the word of the Master is proven true: "He that loseth his life for my sake shall find it." The brilliant fame that he seemed to himself to have renounced is attested by this noblest of memorials in bronze and by the still more enduring monument in the grand ode to his memory by his kinsman Lowell.

"Our wall of circumstance
Cleared at a bound, he flashes o'er the fight,
A saintly shape of fame, to cheer the right,
And steel each wavering glance."

Such an example should not be lost on us today, when our country is in no less danger than when he and thousands of others "spent, all at a gush," their young lives at the call of patriotism. To raise the conditions of life and to humanize the souls of the toilers in our crowded cities, to fight with ignorance and corruption in our political life, to oppose the tide of reckless and brutal feeling that favors war and aggression, these are duties that call for courage, persistence and unselfishness as strongly as did the duties of the battlefield.

For the soldiers in this war there are no bounties, no pensions and no trumpet of fame. But in College settlements, and in associations of every sort that aim to help and to raise the community, there are still found volunteers to work with no hope of reward except the consciousness of duty done, and of service rendered to their kind.

WE are reminded that, of the sisters of Col. Shaw, one married Gen. Francis C. Barlow, another, Mr. Robert B. Minturn, another, Col. Charles Russell Lowell and another, George William Curtis. When we think of what these men were, and when we compare them with any group of royalties or serene highnesses or other nobilities "whose thin bloods crawl Down from the victor in some border brawl," we can but think of these hereditary castes:

"How mean their coronets
Matched with one leaf of that heroic wreath
Our brave for honor's blazon shall bequeath."

Men and women like these form a real aristocracy, the only real aristocracy, judged by the true standard, for they alone fulfil the condition of the

truest greatness, "If any will be great among you let him be your servant."

Most of our text-books are in many ways misleading, none more so than the geography books when they state that the country in which we live and the leading nations of Europe are civilized nations. The fact is that there is no such thing as a civilized nation. Possibly Athens in her best days may have been such, in a sense, but what we see in the most favored lands is a small number of civilized persons "floating here and there on a vast whirlpool" of ignorance, barbarism and coarseness. When we state the undoubted truth that the great majority of our people, including the larger number of our ruling class in politics and practically all our "social leaders," are not civilized, we do not by any means use the words with any thought of being abusive, but only for accurate description.

The word "civilization" means "making men fit to be citizens," that is, it does not so much denote intellectual superiority or higher character as it does the development of those traits which are necessary to enable men to live together in crowded communities in security and comfort, and to develop there at their best, as the barbarian does in the desert or in the forest.

Now, the first requisite for the development of the civilized or social character is that the individual resign, and that society assume, the task of punishing offences and of regulating personal rights. Consequently, the man who "carries a gun" and who expects to guard his "honor" by shooting people who offend him, is a barbarian, and the society which approves such a course is distinctly an uncivilized society.

Similarly, in political affairs, a fondness for war and for the essentially uncivilized profession of fighting, indicates the nature of the barbaric Tartar, which not only lies just below the skin in a Russian, according to Napoleon's saying, but enters largely into the make-up of many of us. A fresh proof of this is afforded by the rejection of the arbitration treaty by the U. S. Senate, which was justified by one member of that body with the query: "If we are always going to have peace, where does our new navy come in?" We presume this gentleman wears the tall hat and the frock-coat (calling it a Prince Albert) so much affected by statesmen, but his stage in the scale of culture would be more accurately shown by a costume consisting of a loin cloth, with feathers in his hair, and a neat pattern tattooed on his manly chest.

Another trait without which men cannot live with dignity and comfort as civilized beings, is a certain reserve. In the woods one may live careless of privacy, "foursquare to all the winds that blow," but in the city, his bed and his bath, his family life and his private relations must be screened from the public unless he is to be degraded below the civilized level.

But in the most fashionable society we see that the women take advantage of a wedding to lay before the "many-headed beast" a full list of their most intimate articles of underwear, and at the horse-show and the opera they attend chiefly to display their clothes, and a liberal share of their persons, to public inspection. Every one will remember the vulgar curiosity shown by "the smart set" while the Duke of Marlborough was in New York.

The Sunday papers make no pretence of ministering to any taste but that of barbarians, and emphasize the fact by the style of their illustrations, which is that of the Stone Age.

Cruelty is another barbaric trait, and it seems to show itself especially in the leisure classes. A fondness for prize-fights, sympathy with the Turk or with the Spaniard as against their "mongrel" victims, are characteristic of fashionable sets in this country and in Europe.

It may be that civilization in itself is no better than barbarism, just as the Bishop of New York says that machine labor is worse than hand labor. But, in either case, we have no choice.

We must live in communities, and we must make goods by machinery. So we ought to get along as best we can with the conditions of factory work, and to do what we can to train ourselves and those whom we can influence, into a truly civilized state.

IN recalling the many important events which have occurred in England during the sixty years of Victoria's reign, the opening of the first of the World's Fairs which have been such a feature of this generation — the Crystal Palace exhibition of 1852 — seems to us one of the more significant.

We give below some extracts from the "May-Day Ode," written for that occasion by William Makepeace Thackeray. It seems to us that they are interesting and appropriate at this season, when the "Diamond Jubilee," to commemorate the sixty years of the Queen's reign, is being celebrated.

High Sovereign, in your Royal state,
Captains, and chiefs and councilors,
Before the lofty palace doors
Are open set,—
Hush! ere you pass the shining gate;
Hush! ere the heaving curtain draws,
And let the Royal pageant pause
A moment yet.

People and prince a silence keep!
Bow coronet and kingly crown,
Helmet and plume, bow lowly down,
The while the priest,
Before the splendid portal step,
(While still the wondrous banquet stays,
From Heaven supreme a blessing prays
Upon the feast.

Behold her in her royal place;
A gentle lady: and the hand
That sways the sceptre of this land,
How frail and weak!
Soft is the voice, and fair the face:
She breathes amen to prayer and hymn;
No wonder that her eyes are dim,
And pale her cheek.

'Tis moment round her empire's shores
The winds of Austral winter sweep,
And thousands lie in midnight sleep
At rest to day.
Oh! awful is that crown of yours,
Queen of innumerable realms
Stillings beneath the budding elms
Of English May!

A wondrous sceptre 'tis to bear:
Strange mystery of God which set
Upon her brow yon coronet,—
The foremost crown
Of all the world, on one so fair!
That chose her to it from her birth,
And bade the sons of all the earth
To her bow down.

The representatives of man
Here from the far Antipodes
And from the subject Indian seas,
In Congress meet;
From Afric and from Hindustan,
From Western Continent and isle,
The envoys of her empire pile
Gifts at her feet;

Our brethren across the Atlantic tides,
Loading the gallant decks which once
Roared a defiance to our guns,
With peaceful store;
Symbol of peace, their vessel rides!
O'er English waves float Star and Stripe
And firm their friendly anchors gripe
The father shore!

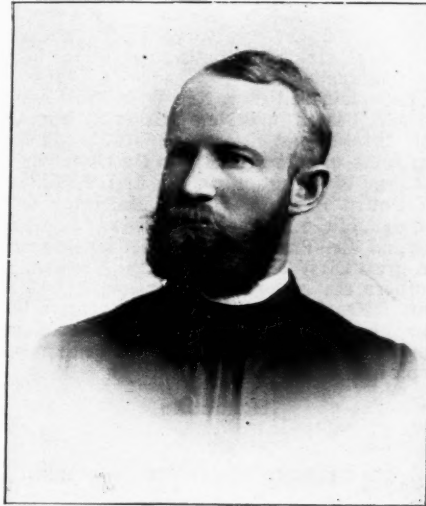
From Mississippi and from Nile—
From Baltic, Ganges, Bosphorus,
In England's ark assembled thus
Are friend and guest.
Look down the mighty sunlit aisle,
And see the sumptuous banquet set,
The brotherhood of nations met
Around the feast!

Swell, organ, swell your trumpet blast,
March Queen and royal Pageant, march
By splendid aisle and springing arch
Of this fair Hall:
And see! above the fabric vast,
God's boundless Heaven is bending blue,
God's peaceful sunlight's beaming through,
And shines o'er all.

Written for THE SILENT WORKER.

REV. JAMES H. CLOUD.

WHEN deaf-mutes leave school and become self-supporting members of the community, they, of course, have the same interests as their neighbours in matters of public



REV. JAMES H. CLOUD.

concern. Still, they are in a great measure shut out by their misfortune from full participation in social, political and other forms of activity.

It is evident that church services of the ordinary kind, addressed as they are to the ear, can not be of much use to them. With a view to supplying the spiritual needs of the deaf, several religious bodies, and foremost among them the Protestant Episcopal Church, have provided special ministers and a special form of service in the sign-language. Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet of New York was the first clergyman to undertake this work. Starting from St. Ann's Church for Deaf-Mutes, which was founded early in the fifties, he for many years travelled far and near, holding services in widely separated towns, wherever he could find a handful of worshippers.

Of later years, centres for church work among the deaf have been established in all our largest cities, and a number of clergymen, mostly deaf themselves, have been set apart to this special work.

In St. Louis this work is in the charge of the Rev. James H. Cloud, of whom we give a very satisfactory portrait.

Mr. Cloud is a native of Indiana, but his parents moved to Illinois when he was still a young child. At an early age he lost his hearing, but as the sense left him gradually he retained his speech perfectly and by insensible gradations came to rely on sight to understand the speech of others and thus to take the place of the missing sense. At the age of fourteen he entered the Institution for the Deaf at Jacksonville and in four years fitted himself for the Gallaudet College for the Deaf at Washington, D. C., from which he was graduated in 1886 with the second honors of his class.

He was employed for some time as Supervisor of the boys at the Illinois Institution, combining with the duties of this position those of Instructor in Physical Culture. To fit himself for this work he studied under Prof. Sargent of Harvard and became an expert in this line—so much so that he is now the Physical Director of the Cathedral gymnasium in St. Louis.

In 1890 he was called from Jacksonville to take charge of the St. Louis Day School for the Deaf, of which he is still the Principal, and, in spite of the other demands on his time, he has been able to raise the standard of instruction and to make it in every way more efficient than it was when he took hold of it.

Mr. Cloud was attracted to the Protestant Episcopal Church while in college, finding, as so many deaf people have found, that a liturgical service is peculiarly adapted to their special needs. He determined to study for the ministry and in 1890 he was ordained deacon and in 1893 was raised to the order of priesthood. Ever since his ordination as deacon he has been in charge of St. Thomas' Mission, St. Louis, and has done much work throughout Missouri and in adjoining states. He holds service once a month in Kansas City.

It may be inferred from what has been written that Mr. Cloud is a man of unusual vigor of mind and body, and of great courage, perseverance and power of will.

In this connection it may be mentioned that, entering college with no cash on hand and no source of income, he left with \$500 in his pocket, earned above his expenses while maintaining the the highest place but one in the studies of his class.

Mr. Cloud was married in 1892 to Miss Herdman, a graduate of the Illinois Institution, and is the father of two children. In 1889 he was elected a delegate to the World's Congress of the Deaf at Paris and it is safe to say that he contributed by his presence and by his share in the debates to the high reputation which the delegates from the United States gained for themselves and for the schools in which they were trained.

WILLIAM OSCAR FITZGERALD.

The death of Mr. William Oscar Fitzgerald, which took place on the 25th of May, as the result of injuries received in a collision while bicycling on Saturday, the 22d, takes away one of the best known and most highly respected persons in the deaf-mute community of New York.

Mr. Fitzgerald was a native of Orange county, New York, and was in his seventieth year. He became deaf at the age of five years, and six years later entered the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in New York City. Here he spent six years, acquiring an education which fitted him for usefulness in life, and a handicraft by which he could earn his living. For several years after leaving the school he was engaged in the business of tailoring, but in 1861 he was appointed to a clerkship in the New York Custom House. This place he held continuously from that time until his death, undisturbed by all the political changes of the past thirty-six years. He was faithful and exact in the performance of all his duties, courteous in manner, generous to his deaf brethren when they were in need and to others who had any claim on him. In character he was upright and exemplary, and his religious faith was deep and sincere. For forty-six years he was a consistent communicant in the Protestant Episcopal Church and was a member of St. Ann's church for Deaf-Mutes from its founding in 1852 to his death. Since 1857 he was a vestryman and since 1859 a warden, of this church.

He was one of the original board of trustees of the Church Mission to Deaf-Mutes, and of the Standing Committee of the Gallaudet Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf-Mutes.

He was equally prominent among the deaf of New York in their social organizations. He was at one time Vice-President of the Empire State Association, and was one of the founders of the Manhattan Literary Association. He was a member of the Guild of Silent Workers and of the Fanwood Quad Club.

He was married in 1856 to Miss Anna M. Mabbitt, a deaf lady of Mabbittsville, Dutchess Co., N. Y. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald, but both died in infancy.

In person Mr. Fitzgerald was tall and well-proportioned, and even at his advanced age, retained much of the activity and vivacity of youth. He met death with the calmness of a Christian, although his sufferings were severe. The funeral services, in St. Matthew's Church, were largely attended, and Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, who, with Dr. Chamberlain and Dr. Krans, conducted the services, spoke with much feeling and eloquence of the high character of the deceased.

The remains were taken to Philadelphia for burial.

School - Room.

Conducted by R. B. Lloyd, A.B.

WE usually give on this page the work of primary and intermediate grades only. Grammar grades need no specially prepared text books. They use the books prepared for hearing pupils. We do not care to fill this page with questions on history and science, etc., which only a high school pupil can answer. The all important thing is to give our pupils a good start in language, and we wish to show on this page the varied devices to which we are compelled to resort to accomplish the end in view. As soon as the pupil has learned to write English reasonably well and to understand what he reads, his progress is as rapid as a hearing pupil's.

R. B. L.

A Postal Card.

It is addressed to Mr. R. B. Lloyd, 523 Monmouth street, Trenton, N. J. The postmark is New York, April. 8, 6.30 P.M. There is no postmark to show when it was received at the Trenton post office. For a stamp it has a vignette of Thomas Jefferson in the upper right hand corner. There are lines drawn across it to cancel it.

ANOTHER.

It is addressed to Prof. R. B. Lloyd, 523 Monmouth st., Trenton, New Jersey. The postmark is Brooklyn, N. Y., but the date cannot be made out. In the upper right hand corner is a vignette of Jefferson. The card is cancelled so it cannot be mailed again. This card cost one cent.

Geography.

I.

- How long does it take a steamer to cross the ocean from New York to Ireland?
- Where do most of the steamers stop in Ireland?
- What is the fare to Liverpool?
- Name a seaport in England; France; Germany; Italy; Netherlands.
- What are the chief exports of this country?
- What do we get from Cuba?
- What do we get from China?

II.

- Name three countries crossed by the equator?
- Why are countries crossed by the equator so hot?
- What river separates New Jersey from Pennsylvania; Vermont from New Hampshire; Kentucky from Ohio?
- What countries of the earth furnish the most wheat?
- Name two lines of steamers connecting the United States and Europe.
- Why do vessels cross the ocean?
- What dangers are to be feared at sea?

THE UNITED STATES.

The United States are between Canada and Mexico, on the Western Hemisphere. They are between the 65th and 125th parallels of north latitude and 25th and 50th meridians of longitude west from Greenwich.

They are bounded on the north by Canada; on the east by the Atlantic Ocean; on the south by Mexico and the Gulf of Mexico, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean.

The length from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean is about 2,500 miles, and the average breadth from north to south about 1,300 miles.

They have about 70,000,000 people. There are two great mountain systems,—the Rocky Mountains in the western part, and the Appalachian Mountains in the eastern part. The country between the Rocky Mountains and the Appalachian Mountains is called the central plain and it produces immense quantities of grain.

The eastern and southern coasts are low and sandy. The Atlantic coast has many good har-

bors, but the Pacific coast has only two or three harbors.

The United States have many manufactures of cotton, silk, woolen, linen goods and leather goods, etc.

Commerce is carried on with Europe, the West Indies, South America and Asia. The chief exports are grain, cotton, tobacco, meat and manufactured articles.

There are rich gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, coal, salt and mercury mines. Gold, silver and mercury are found in the western mountains. Coal and iron are found in the eastern mountains. Copper is found near Lake Superior, and lead is found near the Mississippi River.

The United States have many colleges, and schools. Yale College, Harvard College, Columbia College, and Princeton College are the largest and oldest colleges.

The principal cities are New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston and New Orleans. New York is the third largest city in the world. Philadelphia is the next largest city in the United States.

George Washington was the first President of the United States. William McKinley is the President of the United States now. The President and Vice-President are elected for four years.

A great Civil War between the Northern and Southern states began in 1861 and lasted four years. Nearly a million men lost their lives. Now the people of the South and North are good friends. There are more black people than white people in the Southern states.

Arithmetic.

I.

PROGRESSIVE LESSONS IN ADDITION.

1.	$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ +2 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ +1 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ +3 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ +1 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ +2 \\ \hline \end{array}$	etc.
2.	$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ +6 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ +8 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ +4 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ +7 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ +7 \\ \hline \end{array}$	etc.
3.	$\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ +4 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 31 \\ +8 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 62 \\ +9 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 75 \\ +6 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 48 \\ +7 \\ \hline \end{array}$	etc.
4.	$\begin{array}{r} 17 \\ +4 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 34 \\ +8 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 68 \\ +16 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 76 \\ +32 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 94 \\ +76 \\ \hline \end{array}$	etc.
5.	$\begin{array}{r} 182 \\ +354 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 364 \\ +708 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 728 \\ +1416 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 1456 \\ +832 \\ \hline \end{array}$	etc.	
6.	$\begin{array}{r} 2912 \\ 1664 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 5824 \\ 3328 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 11648 \\ +6656 \\ \hline \end{array}$	etc.		
7.	$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 5 \\ 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 4 \\ 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 5 \\ 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 2 \\ 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$ etc.
8.	$\begin{array}{r} 16 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 10 \\ 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 8 \\ 14 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 16 \\ 28 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 24 \\ 32 \\ 56 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 48 \\ 64 \\ 16 \\ \hline \end{array}$
9.	$\begin{array}{r} 96 \\ 124 \\ 32 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 192 \\ 248 \\ 164 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 384 \\ 496 \\ 328 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 768 \\ 992 \\ 656 \\ \hline \end{array}$		

II.

- A watchman gets \$2 a day for watching a store. How much does he get in a year?
- He began to do the work in 1864. How much had he earned in 1886, if he has not been sick or lost any time?
- Suppose he spent \$342 a year during this time, how much did he save from 1864 to 1886?

1.	365 days
	\$2
	\$730
	He will get \$730 in a year.

2.	1886 years
	1864 "
	22 "
	\$730
	22 years

1460
1460

\$16060

He earned \$16060.

3.	\$342
	22 years
	684
	684

\$7524

He spent \$7524 during this time.

\$16060
7524

\$8536
He saved \$8536.

(1)	(2)
√ 96079204	√ 40.998409
(3)	(4)
√ .04028049	√ 351 ¹⁸ / ₃₂

1.	√ 96079204 98
	81
	188 1507
	1504
	39204 19602
	39204

2.	√ 40.998409 6.403
	36
	124 499
	496
	38409 12803
	38409

3.	√ .04028049 .2007
	4
	4007 020849
	20849

4.	√ 351 ¹⁸ / ₃₂ = √ ²⁶²⁵ / ₁₆ = ⁷⁵ / ₄ = 18 ³ / ₄
	16
	2106
	3519
	5625

THE following little letter was written by a twelve year old boy in one of our classes. It is a part of the regular routine of the week's work to write home on Monday morning, but this little fellow being an orphan, had no friends to write to, and the pent up stream of his affection and fancy broke out in this address to his dearly beloved flowers. The idea and the expression were entirely his own—in fact the teacher did not know what he was doing until he handed her the letter, which we print without correction.

TRENTON, N. J., April 5, 1897.

MY DEAR FRIEND NASTURTIUM:— I like your sweet flowers. The rain will make you grow fast. You have five petals on your face. Where are you going now? I think your live is in the ground. Will you please take me to your home under the ground? When? You told me that I may go with you next week. I bought your seeds at the store. Do you know what is the lady's name in the store? Mrs. Lena Schaublin. She cheated me. I paid one dollar and fifty cents for your seeds. Do you want me to cut your flowers now? I love you very much. They told your name is Mrs. Nasturtion. I will plant you in fresh ground. Please hurry and write me a nice letter soon.

Your loving
CHARLIE SCHLIFF.

FROM THE "DAILY BULLETIN."

A Little Paper Printed for The Pupils of the New Jersey School.

Monday, April 26.

Last evening Mr. Jenkins explained to the pupils the working of savings banks. They were interested in it. The little new pupils have made a good beginning, considering how little chance they have. They are all nice and bright children.

Yesterday Annie Gaydos, Mary Shea, Gertrude Dahmer, Theresa Wagner, Dennis McGarry and Julius Kieger took their first communion at the Catholic church.

Mrs. Swartz is going to Asbury Park to-day to see about a house for next summer. While she is gone the girls will govern themselves. Rosa Schmidt will be the head and she has appointed Flossie Menow and Ethel Collins to help her.

Yesterday Bishop Scarborough confirmed a class of 43 members at St. Michael's church. Among them was Mary Closson, a deaf-mute young woman and a former pupil of this school. Mr. Jenkins went up to the chancel with her to translate what the Bishop said. Some of the people thought that he was confirmed, but he had been confirmed before.

Friday afternoon Mr. Sharp had the boys try for athletic records, instead of working in the gymnasium. Following are the names of the first and second in each event:

Running Jump, 1—McGarry, 14 ft. 2 in.; 2—Gallagher, 13 ft. 10 in.

Standing jump, 1—Gallagher, 8 ft.; 2—Hunt, 7 ft. 3 in.

Running bases, 1—Morris, 16 seconds; 2—Simmons, 16½

Putting Shot (overthrow); 1—Gallagher, 51 ft. 5 in.; 2—Casella, 44 ft. 10 in.

Tuesday, 27.

There will be no school this afternoon. In the evening Mr. Jenkins will tell the pupils about Gen. Grant. The boys will play base-ball this afternoon.

William Newcomb has got the paths and the flower-beds to look very nice. Mr. Hearnen ordered some pansy plants from Ribsam's. They came this morning and they will be set out to-day.

Wednesday, 28.

The boys are taking some interest in improving their marching and standing in line. They are a fine looking set of boys when they stand up straight and march briskly. Gallagher, Casella and Jordan are doing good work as monitors in the line.

Yesterday William Newcomb transplanted the iris from the small round bed near the house and set them in the border near the fence. He dug the bed over and put manure in it and then filled it with pansies. They are just lovely and will bloom freely until about midsummer. Did you ever notice that the pansy flowers look like cute little faces?

Monday, May 10.

Fred. Bouton, Edna Van Wagoner and Isaac Lowe went home to spend Sunday, returning this morning. They had a fine time at home.

Mrs. Keeler and Miss Tilson have taken their classes to the Park this morning. The weather is delightful and they will doubtless have a pleasant time.

Yesterday a party of about five hundred bicycle riders passed through Trenton. The paper says that eleven hundred bicyclists stopped in Bristol, Pa., yesterday, and they ate all the food in the town.

Tuesday, 11.

William Newcomb is making a new bed on the lawn. It is to put the palms and other house-plants in. He will not take them out of the pots, but will plunge the pots in the earth.

Mrs. Jenkins's mother, Mrs. Van de Water, and her sister Mrs. Brock, came for a visit to her yesterday. Mrs. Brock brought her bicycle, because the roads here are so level and nice for riding.

Wednesday, 12.

Yesterday afternoon the second team played a game of base-ball with a nine of hearing boys and beat them by the score of 22 to 10.

Mr. Porter says that Polaner is the best congenital deaf-mute typesetter that he ever saw, and he has had charge of the printing in three institutions. Yet Polaner is only fourteen years old.

Last evening there was an entertainment at the Y. M. C. A. hall, consisting of tableaux illustrating marriage in different nations. It was very fine. It will be repeated this evening. Miss Ruth Jenkins took part in it.

Thursday, 13.

Theresa Wagner has been promoted to the Third class. We congratulate her.

Donald Jenkins has given his catcher's glove to the "kids," because it is too small for him. He has outgrown it. It cost \$1.50 when it was new. He would like a date for a game with the third nine.

Friday, 14.

Yesterday Charles Schliff got a lot of flower-seeds to plant in the pupils' flower-beds. He was delighted. He is a crank about flowers.

The boys are taking much interest in improving the order marching to the shops. If they keep on, they will march as well as the West Point cadets.

Mr. Jenkins went up to New Brunswick on church business yesterday afternoon. He returned at six o'clock and was at the school in the evening.

Mrs. Brock, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Jenkins, leaves to-day. Weston and Donald Jenkins are going to New York to spend Sunday with their aunt Mrs. Anthony. They will no doubt have an elegant time.

Saturday, 15.

Some of the pupils are making collections of leaves, under Miss Bunting's direction. They find out the names of trees by looking in a book. "The Leaf-Collector's Hand-book." It has cuts of the leaves of all our trees.

Monday, 17.

Otto Krause got back from his home Saturday afternoon. We are sorry to learn that his mother is dead.

Otto Krause went to the woods and dug up two little white cedars—little Christmas trees, he called them, and brought them home and set them out in the fern-bed. They are about one foot high.

On Saturday afternoon Mr. Sharp and Mr. Jenkins rode to Pennington to get some ferns and wild flowers. The dirt roads were very bad, and they fell off their wheels several times. They found the ferns, and they enjoyed their ride.

Weston and Donald Jenkins got back from New York this morning. They had a very fine time. They lunched at the Waldorf and went to Daly's theatre in the evening, and visited the great museums on Saturday. They think that New York is "out of sight."

Tuesday, 18.

Miss Bunting wants to sell her bicycle, as she intends to buy an 1897 model Columbia. Hers is a '96 model Ferris, and is in first-rate condition.

Yesterday a man came from Wainwright's and set out cannas, begonias, geraniums and some other flowers in the bed in front of the house. They will be full of flowers all summer and autumn.

The boys are improving very much in drill. Mr. Jenkins excused them from gym. for the rest of term, on condition that they would be perfect in drill. Gallagher, Bennison and others are excellent monitors.

What do you think "the yellow kid" did yesterday? Why, he deliberately took an inkstand from the desk, and while Miss Bunting's back was turned, threw the ink all over her dress. What can you do with a fellow like that?

Wednesday, 19.

Yesterday afternoon Messrs. Owen and Pierson of the Board of Education were at the school. It was after the classes were dismissed, but they went around the building and saw the pupils at play.

Miss Trask will come soon to take the measurements of the girls. We shall then see how much they have improved during the year. They have done very good work this year. Miss Trask is a fine teacher.

Julius Aaron got a box from home yesterday afternoon. It had candy in it, but he could not have any, because he is sick. He is better to-day. His sister will call for him to-morrow to take him home to Newark. His sister is to be betrothed according to the Hebrew custom on Friday.

Thursday, 20.

Mrs. Myers perseveres in trying to learn to ride the bicycle. She is getting along very well and will soon be an expert.

Miss Bockee's mother came to Trenton yesterday from Florida. Of course Miss Bockee was delighted to see her.

Now is the finest time of year to see shrubs in bloom. We have in bloom on our grounds now two kinds of spirea, deutzias, weigelas and spice shrubs.

Yesterday Hon. J. Hart Brewer and Mr. Traut visited the school. They went into all parts of the building and saw the pupils at work. They were very much pleased and said that they never knew before that we had such a nice place.

Friday, 21.

Sadie Harway's friends from the Normal school came here to visit her yesterday afternoon. They went all over the building and were very much interested.

Mr. Peter Gaffney is working for the school temporarily. The pupils are glad to see him, because he was always kind and pleasant to them when he was employed here.

Yesterday we had a good many visitors. Among them was Mr. Jonas D. Rice. The boys know him, because they used to get clothes from his store. He can spell quite well with his fingers.

Yesterday afternoon Michael Murray cut the grass with the horse-mower, but it did not work very well. The man who sharpened it did not set it right. I guess Mr. Hearnen will have to fix it. He can do almost any mechanical job better than the mechanics we hire to do these jobs.

Yesterday Aby Polaner got a letter from his mother. She will have him come to her at Newark to spend the vacation. Aby has not seen her for some years, and the prospect is a very pleasant one to him. He is a bright fellow, and very well-behaved. I guess she will hardly know him when she sees him, he has grown so.

Saturday, 22.

Maud Horner went to her home in Lakewood yesterday noon. She, too, will return to school Monday morning.

Flossie Bennett is suffering from an affection of the eyes. She seems to be subject to it, for she had it very badly when she came last Fall.

The other day George Lloyd brought a team of small boys here and they played a game with our second team. The visitors won by the score of 1 to 0. Mr. Sharp said that it was one of the best games he ever saw played by such small boys. There is some good timber in the second line. Wait until they get big.

Monday, 24.

Some rascal comes in our yard at night and steals flowers. They dig up the plants and carry them away. They stole cannas and geraniums. The watchman is on the lookout for them.

Marvin Hunt has probably got a job in a printing office at New Hope. He went away with the editor of that paper who said that he would perhaps employ him, if he gave satisfaction. As he is still away he has probably got work with him.

Wednesday, 26.

This morning Miss March gave Mr. Jenkins two pods of snap beans. They grew in a box in her school-room window. The little boys and girls were pleased to watch them grow.

Mrs. Myers continues to take her daily lesson on the wheel. Yesterday she succeeded in mounting without help, and riding quite a distance by herself. She will soon become quite expert.

Day before yesterday the deaf boys played a game of base-ball with some hearing boys. The former won, by the score of 34 to 6. The deaf boys "mopped the ground" with their opponents.

Yesterday afternoon the girls were quite excited. They saw a gang of tramps or "bums" hanging around the grounds. Mr. Jenkins spoke to the policeman and he said he would keep his eye on them.

Thursday, 27.

Mrs. Porter is going to take Class VII. to the Park this afternoon. They will, no doubt, have a good time.

The fringe tree on the left of the circle in front of the house in bloom. It is very fragrant and perfumes all the grounds.

The weather this spring has been very cool. Last year at this time it was oppressively hot. This is nice weather for work or study.

The deaf boys played a game of base-ball yesterday afternoon with some hearing boys and beat them badly. The score was 17 to 5.

Some of the teachers proposed that all bicycle riders of this school should have a ride together some day. It would be a good plan, if they can find a time when all would be at liberty.

The flower thief was around last night again. He stole a canna, some scarlet sage plants and geraniums. He left a foot-mark in the bed, from which it appears that he is a boy about fourteen years old.

Friday, 28.

Yesterday afternoon we had a large number of visitors. Some of them were from Trenton, others from Plainfield, from Elizabeth and from Ocean City.

We are not the only people who have had their flowers stolen. The *True American* this morning says that some people in the city have had all their flower plants dug up and carried off.

Some time ago, Ethel Collins picked up an acorn in the back yard and put it in a cup of water in Mrs. Keeler's room. It has grown into a little oak tree about a foot high. The pupils are interested to see it grow.

Saturday, 29.

Mr. Jenkins did not come over to the school last evening. Mr. Lloyd came over instead and lectured to the pupils.

George Morris took the train this morning for Point Pleasant. He has got a job there with Raymond Burdall's father. He will have steady work, and will have a comfortable home.

Tuesday, June 1.

Yesterday afternoon the boys played a game with the hearing boys. The hearing boys won by the score of 25 to 11.

Mr. Hearnen has gone to New Brunswick to attend the funeral of a relative. He will come back this evening.

In the evening the pupils and their friends had a reception in the girls' play-room. They had a pleasant holiday in spite of the rain.

In the afternoon Mr. Woodward, of the State Board of Education, came to the school. He went around to see what the buildings and grounds would need to have done to them this summer.

In the afternoon the pupils went to see the procession. They stood at the corner of Greenwood avenue and Clinton street. Mr. Sharp was in charge of the boys and Mr. Newcomb took the girls. There were a great many men in line, and they had lots of beautiful flowers.

Several of the former pupils visited the school. Among them were Messrs. George Rigg, of Paterson, Harry Rigg, of Burlington, Mr. Joseph Craig, of Lambertville, and Francis Purcell, Isaac Bowker and Harry Smith of this city. All were well and have steady employment. Marvin Hunt was also here for the day. He has got a job on a newspaper in the country.

Wednesday, 2.

Fred Eggert's mother will come to Trenton on the 11th, to take him home. She is very much pleased with his improvement.

Yesterday our "kids" base-ball team played a game with a team of hearing boys. Our boys won by the score of 23 to 9. We congratulate Captain Jackson on his success.

Thursday, 3.

Yesterday Rev. Mr. Knight called here and asked Thomas Taggart to act as server at the church next Sunday morning. He was happy to consent to act.

The weather continues unusually cold for this season of the year. Last year at this time it was very hot. The teachers and pupils and others in the house like it, because it is very comfortable weather to work in, but the farmers look blue. It is so cold that corn and beans will not grow, but will rot in the ground.

GREATER NEW YORK.

BY ROBERT E. MAYNARD.

IF any topic ever discussed by the deaf of Gotham met with more interest than the proposed uniting of the congregations of St. Ann's with St. Matthew's church, barring possibly "Consolidation," it has not occurred to me.

A great deal has appeared in the papers, religious, dailies and weeklies anent this subject, and the arguments pro and con in their black and white garb have proved convincing testimony that the grievance of St. Ann's *rightful* and *legal* congregation of deaf-mutes in opposing the scheme is well sustained by all right minded and intelligent thinking citizens.

If any argument I could advance in favor of opposition, that has not already appeared in print, would help to convince fair minded citizens that the scheme to sink all of St. Ann's \$200,000 into St. Matthew's debt-stricken church, to pension St. Matthew's present rector and let him step down and out to the tune of \$7,000—is a scheme to rob the deaf of their church, here is one I would like to point out.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR DEAF-MUTES, (notice that this is the legal name of the corporation) purchased ground on West 148th street over a year ago for the purpose of erecting thereon a new *St. Ann's Church for Deaf-Mutes*. This met the hearty approval of the deaf and they looked forward to their new church with pleasure.

But here a snag was struck. The hearing congregation—who were allowed hours of service that did not conflict with the hours for the deaf-mutes' service—saw they would lose much—how much was theirs?—by this move and a few (here disgruntled trustees sought to anchor the move hard and deep. Neighboring Episcopal snarches listened to the tale of woe and promised aid by opposing the erection of the church on to a new site and to this the Bishop, Rt. Rev. its ny C. Potter, gave his approval, partial as

this action may seem. Had he known, and it was his duty to know, that the church to be erected on the site was a CHURCH FOR DEAF-MUTES, and such approval could not take fifteen communicants away from the two Episcopal churches in the vicinity, he might have thought longer and rendered a different decision.

The vote of the trustees on consolidation was a tie, the deaf trustees with the addition of Mr. — voting NO. The vote of the rector, Rev. Mr. Krans is therefore recorded in favor of uniting (extinction of the name and title, ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR DEAF-MUTES.) Had Mr. Spieden recorded his vote in favor of "No," instead of resigning in disgust, there would have been no tie and St. Matthew's would have had to hunt up another church to pay off its outstanding debt.

As the matter rests, nothing definite has been done or is likely to be done, as Bishop Potter is in Europe and Dr. Thos. Galaudet also.

And, in conclusion, the matter will certainly go to the courts if the law is broken and the scheme attempted, and the legal deaf congregation have their eyes on eminent counsel.

Once more we find the Summer season upon us, and the deaf of New York will no doubt appreciate this, for New York is an ideal summer resort, and each year we find the number of the deaf who leave the city for the country decreasing. The advantage of the near-by day resorts, where a day may be pleasantly and profitably spent without making a long railway journey or a tiresome voyage by steamer, tells the tale. The deaf man



"VACATION."

who is fortunate enough to have steady work and is granted a two weeks' vacation is content to forego the railway trip, the boarding house fare and *et-ceteras*, in order to vary the two weeks' time by short and delightful day trips to all the popular near-by resorts, an occasional trip on the silent steed; a row on the Hudson over to the Palisades; a trip into the numerous and beautiful parks of the city and recently annexed district, with relatives and friends, taking a lunch basket along and to revel in Nature's bowers. There are a thousand and one ways in which two weeks can be spent in and about the city, day by day, without meeting with poor service at the resorts further off, objectionable tripping, obligations, disappointments, etc., and this is what the sensible person is going to do this year as in the past, and to those who make it an annual practice to leave the city for the country to spend their vacation of a week or fortnight I would say to vary their program this season and try the suggestion above and see how much enjoyment they have missed each year in their endeavors to see how far away they can get from New York, to say nothing of the bother they are put to in the interval. The deaf man who stays in or very near New York is the one who can really say he passed a pleasant vacation and got the rest from labor that was granted him, while others rushed off and rushed back only to feel fatigue and disappointment on their return and mourning pockets bare.

The report of the State Board of Charities for the past year showed the schools for the deaf to still be classified under that department and nothing exceptional was brought to light regarding the supposed efforts to put each and every school in the state under the rule to instruct their pupils under ONE system selected by the State authorities. Happily, common sense and wise judgment overrode such an absurd suggestion, and the origin of such a plan and who were the promoters thereof would make interesting reading. In the report of the executive committee it was said, though, that the schools for the deaf would hereafter be looked to by the State Board of Education, which change was successfully brought about by the Empire State Association, at its last gathering, nearly a year ago.

The Silent Wheelmen, New York's latest club of deaf bicylists have had some interesting trips of late and every member is chock full of interesting and amusing experiences, that these outings have afforded. The rule of the L. A. W. century runs is that all riders should not get ahead of the pacers or be fined, nor too far behind. This should be taken up by the Silent Wheelmen and the occasional separating by accident or taking the wrong road by the riders, will not happen. An officer, a "Whipper-in" should be selected, whose duty will be to hustle the tardy and delayed silent wheelmen along the proper roads and at proper pace in order to catch up with the pacers. Member Hodgson would probably be a good selection, as he has the experience of years in hustling the *Journal* along when it's late in going to press always getting there on time.



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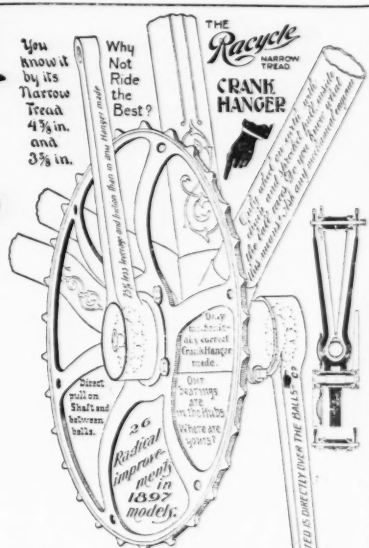
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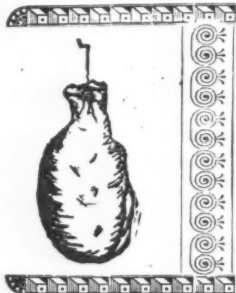
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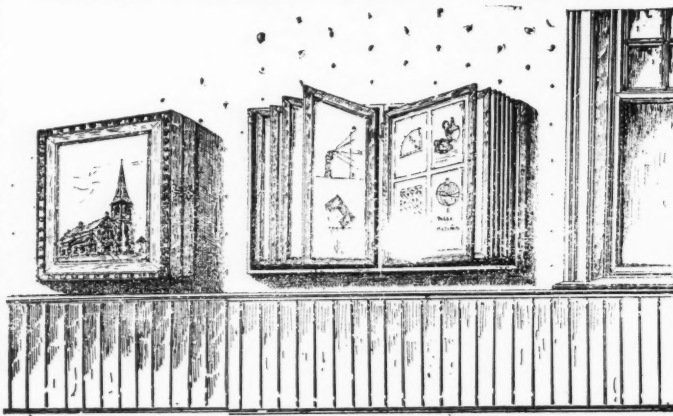
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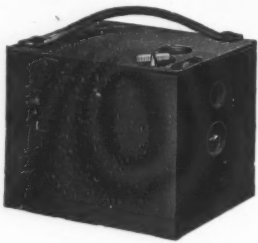
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